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ABSTRACT

Data pertaining to some basic aspects of women's participation in selected developing countries are presented in 13 charts, arranged alphabetically by region and country within region. Countries in each of the three major developing regions--Africa, Asia, and Latin America--are included when possible. Each chart presents data for a single topic in the following sequence: age of women, residence, longevity, childhood mortality, age at marriage, marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school completion, labor force participation, sector of employment, and professional occupations. Charts contain one or more indicators of women's status and, where appropriate, a ratio indicator value for women divided by the corresponding indicator value for men so that a measure of the status of women relative to that of men is provided. (AH)

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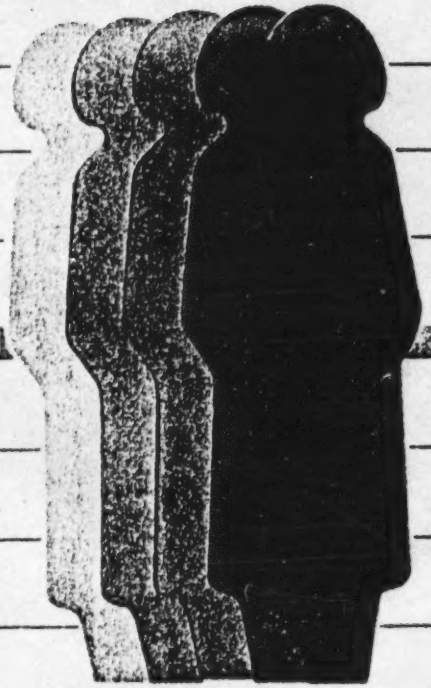

Illustrative Statistics on Women in Selected Developing Countries

Prepared for the Office of Women in Development,
U.S. Agency for International Development.

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Introduction

"In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support and the overall development process," in 1973, the U.S. Congress mandated that Foreign Assistance "shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort" (Sec. 113, the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act). In response to this Congressional mandate, the Agency for International Development created an Office of Women in Development.

One of the goals of the Office of Women in Development is to promote the collection and analysis of data which will facilitate better understanding of the status of women in society and their role in national development, and better monitoring of the progress being made to attain the internationally agreed upon goals of the World Plan of Action for the Decade for Women (1976-1985). To further the goal of reliable information on Women in Development issues, the Office of Women in Development has recently sponsored a program at the U.S. Bureau of the Census which aims at the development of a reliable and internationally comparable data base for this subject area.

This chartbook is a product of the early stages of this cooperative endeavor. The charts which follow are intended to give only a general overview of some basic aspects of women's participation in selected developing countries. The selection of countries for which data are presented reflects the reality of data availability. The effort was made to include countries in each of the three major developing regions—Africa, Asia, and Latin America—and to include the more populous countries if at all possible.

The data compiled in this report are presented in 13 charts. The data within each chart are organized alphabetically by region and country within region to facilitate the comparative reading of the data among the countries. Each chart presents the data for a single topic in the following sequence: age of women, residence, longevity, childhood mortality, age at marriage, marital status, fertility, literacy, school enrollment, school completion, labor force participation, sector of employment, and professional occupations. Each chart contains one or more indicators of women's status and, where appropriate, a ratio of the indicator value for women divided by the corresponding indicator value for men so that a measure of the status of women relative to that of men is provided.

A characteristic feature of developing countries is a youthful population. Thus, women in developing countries generally exhibit a very low median age with a large proportion of women below 15 years of age. As age structure is determined primarily by past fertility levels and trends, those developing countries which have experienced reductions in fertility to more moderate levels in recent years (e.g., Chile, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan) have somewhat higher median ages. In countries where fertility remains at a high level (e.g., Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh, and Honduras) women have a lower median age.

FIGURE 1A.
Age Distribution of All Women

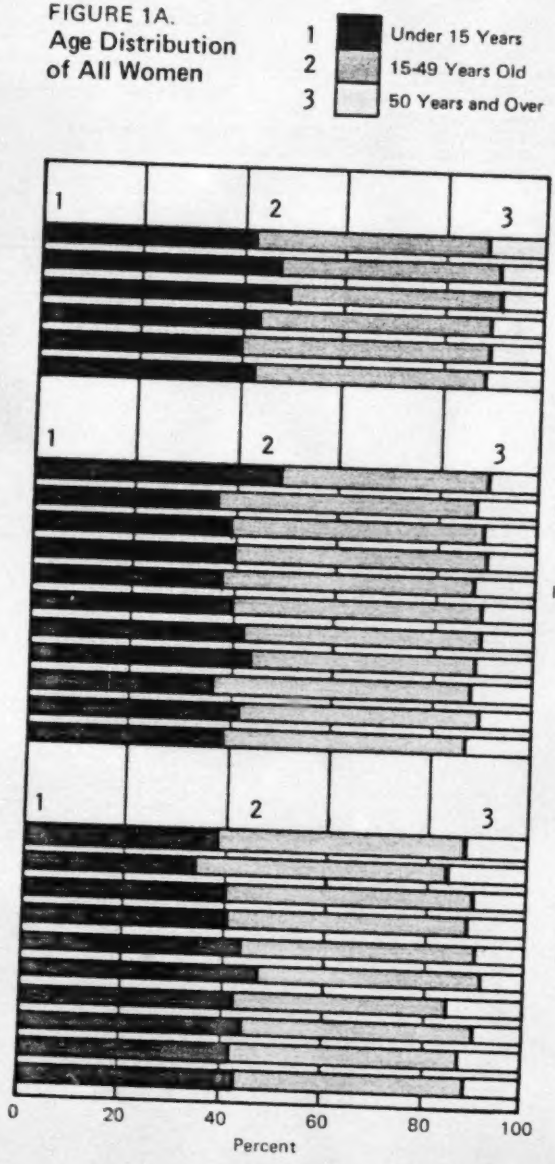
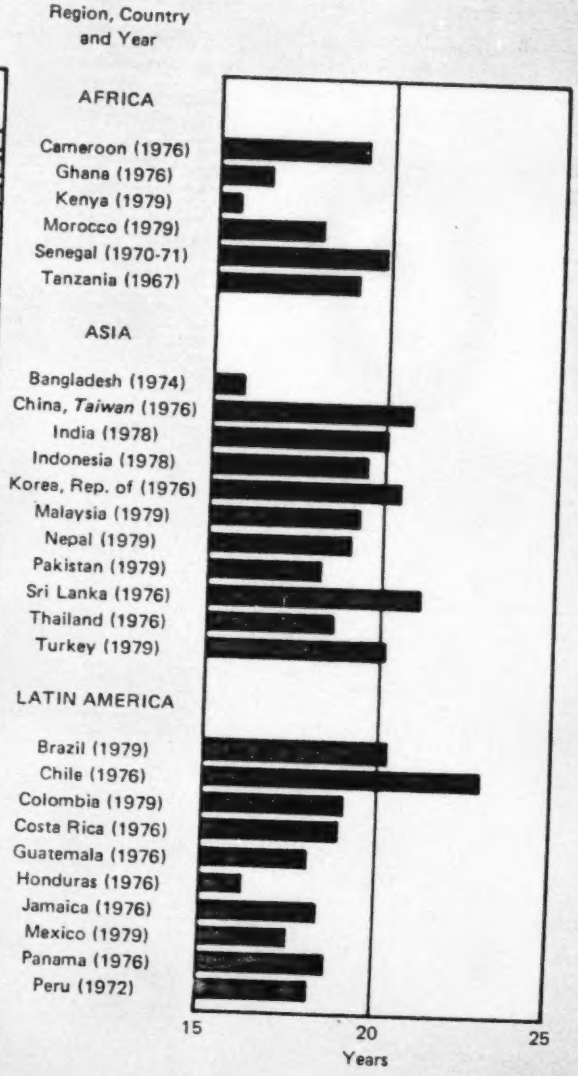


FIGURE 1B.
Median Age of All Women



Source: Table 1

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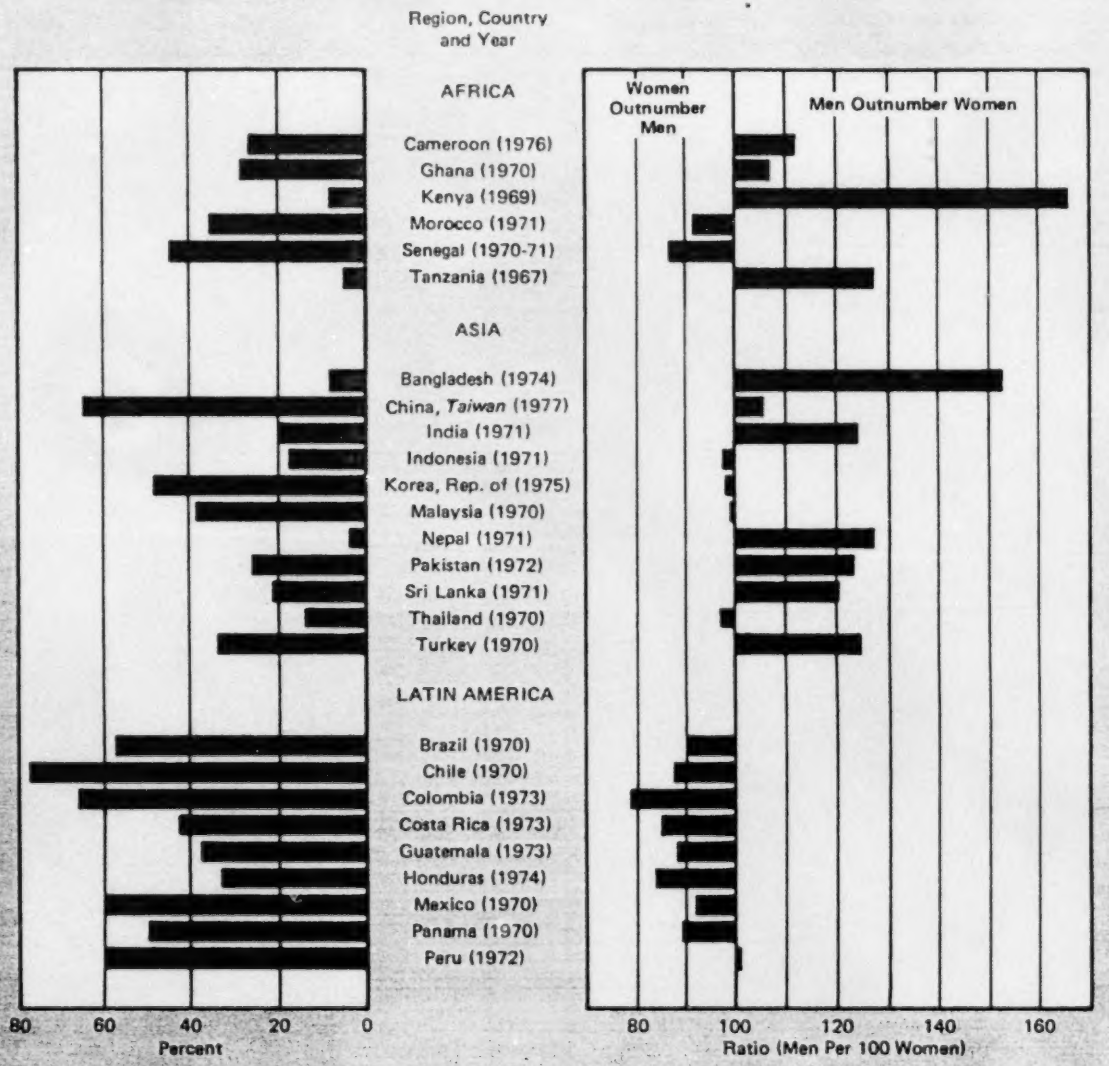
Women in developing countries of Asia and Africa are predominantly rural dwellers, whereas in Latin American countries a majority of women live in urban areas. In urban areas of Latin America, women outnumber men, which is presumably a result of a greater propensity of women to migrate to urban areas. In contrast, the predominance of men in many of the urban areas of Asia and Africa suggests that in these regions more men than women migrate to urban areas.

FIGURE 2A.
Percent of Women Residing in Urban Areas

FIGURE 2B.
Sex Ratio of Urban Population, 15-49 Years Old



Source: Table 2

Women in developing countries generally have a short life expectancy. Women in Asia and Latin America can expect to live longer on the average than can African women. As is true for most countries of the world, women in developing countries can expect to live longer than men, except for India, Nepal, and Pakistan.

FIGURE 3A.
Life Expectancy At Birth for Women

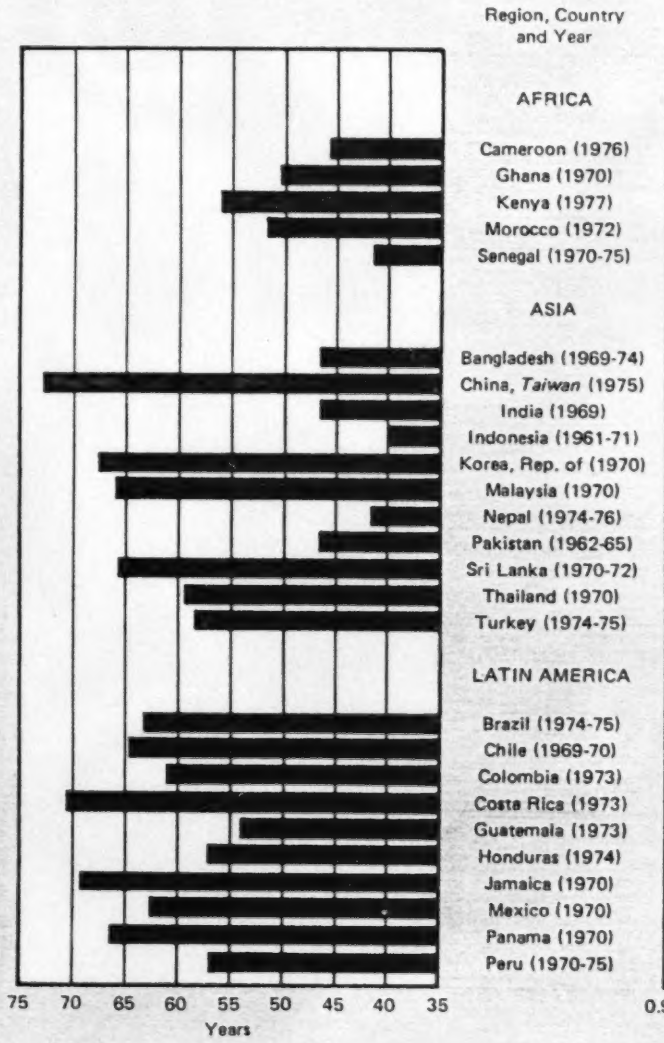
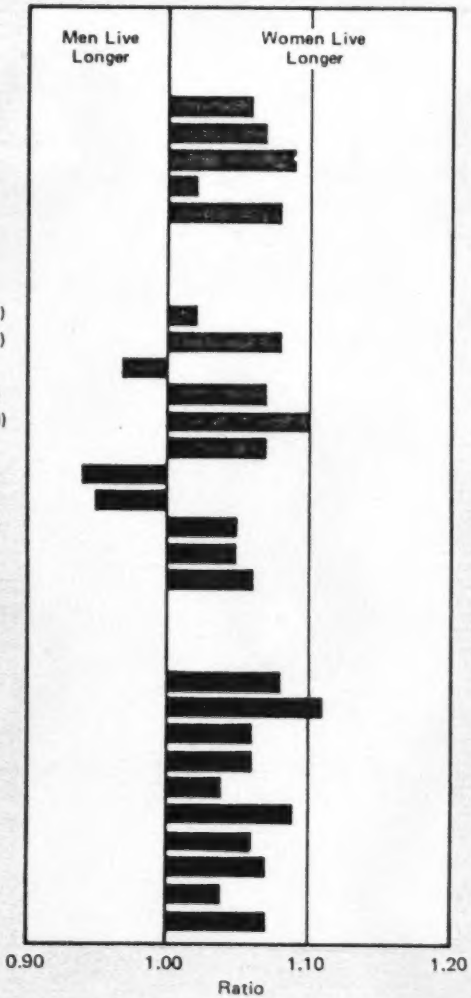


FIGURE 3B.
Female/Male Ratio of Life Expectancy At Birth

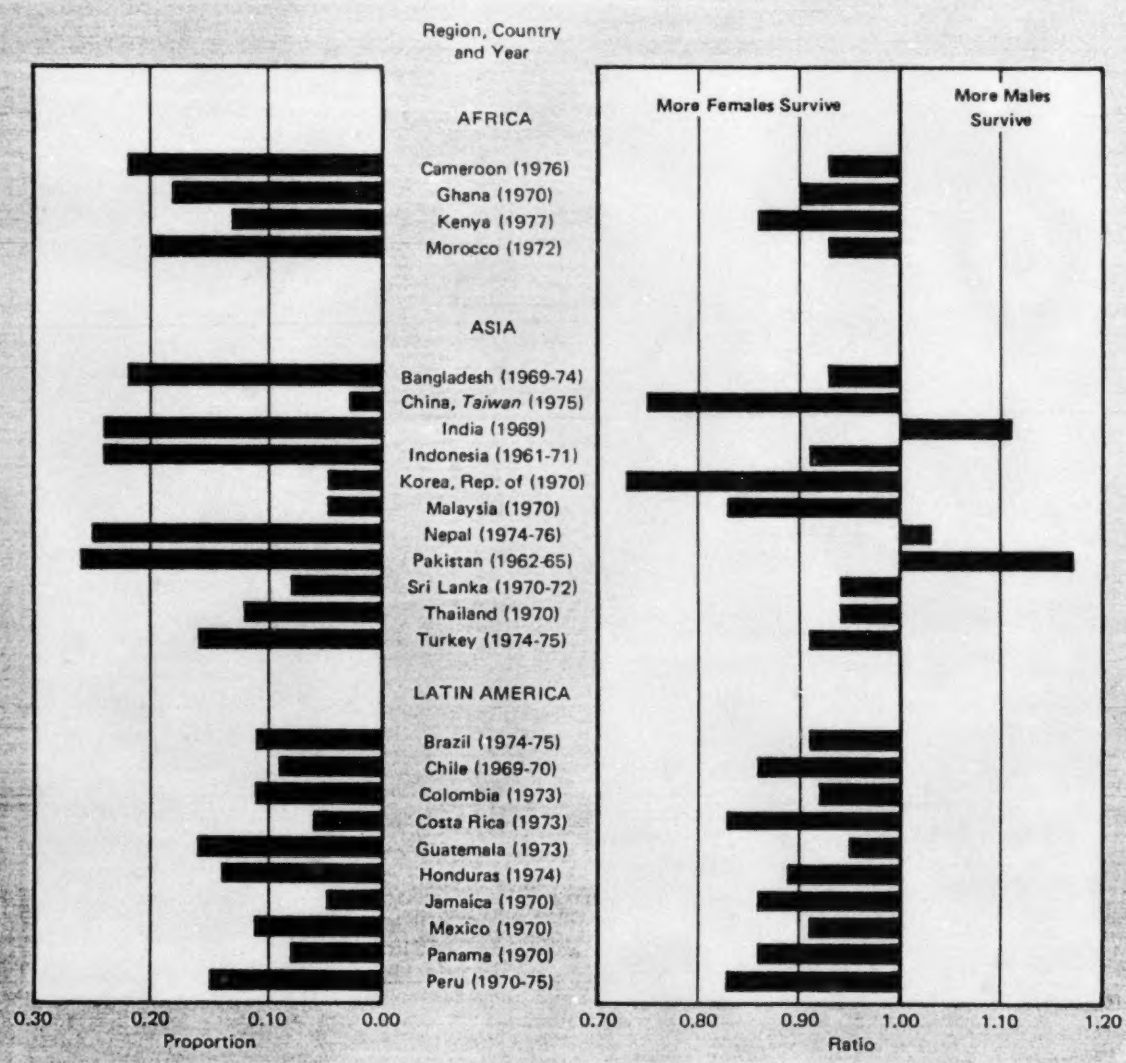


Source: Table 3

Childhood mortality, a major factor determining longevity, is lower in Latin America than in Africa. The Asian countries present a mixed picture with Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka having a childhood mortality level on a par with those of Latin American countries, while the level is higher in the other Asian countries. India, Nepal, and Pakistan are unique in that more girls than boys die before reaching their fifth birthday.

FIGURE 4A.
Proportion of Female Infants Not Surviving to Fifth Birthday

FIGURE 4B.
Female/Male Ratio of Proportion Not Surviving

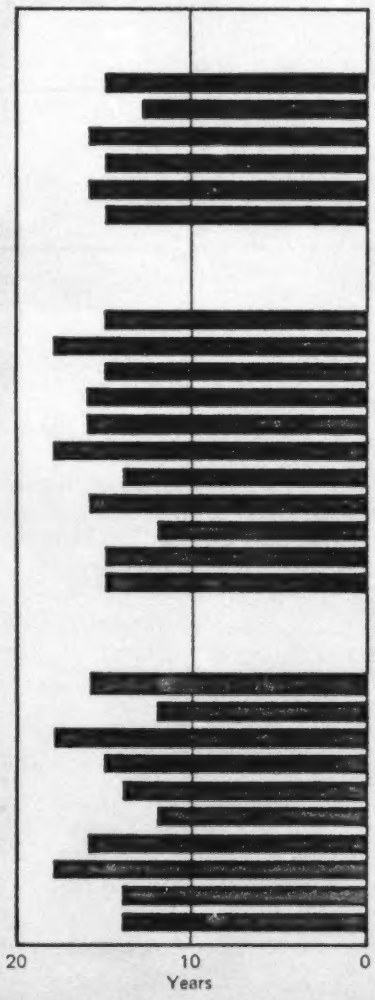


Source: Table 4

The minimum legal age at marriage for women tends to be low in developing countries, thus, only minimally restraining early marriage even when the laws are observed. The majority of women in Africa are married before they reach their twentieth birthday, whereas in Latin America, the majority have not been married until they enter their twenties. In Asia, the situation is quite varied, with the majority of women marrying at very early ages in some countries (e.g., Bangladesh, India, and Nepal) and at considerably later ages in others (e.g., Sri Lanka and South Korea).

Source: Table 5

FIGURE 5A.
Minimum Legal Age At Marriage For Women



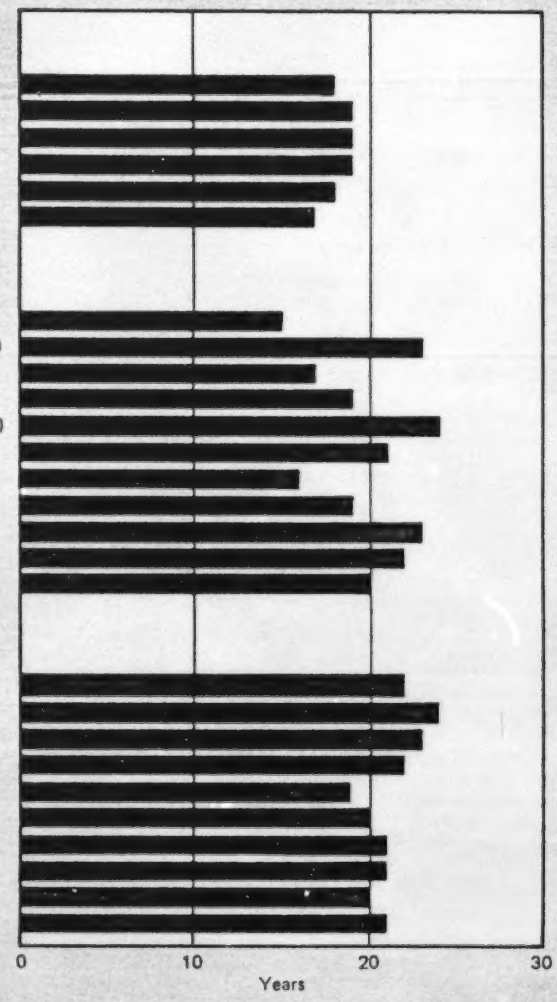
Region, Country and Year

AFRICA
Cameroon (1976)
Ghana (1970)
Kenya (1969)
Morocco (1971)
Senegal (1970-71)
Tanzania (1967)

ASIA
Bangladesh (1974)
China, *Taiwan* (1975)
India (1971)
Indonesia (1971)
Korea, Rep. of (1975)
Malaysia (1970)
Nepal (1971)
Pakistan (1972)
Sri Lanka (1971)
Thailand (1975)
Turkey (1975)

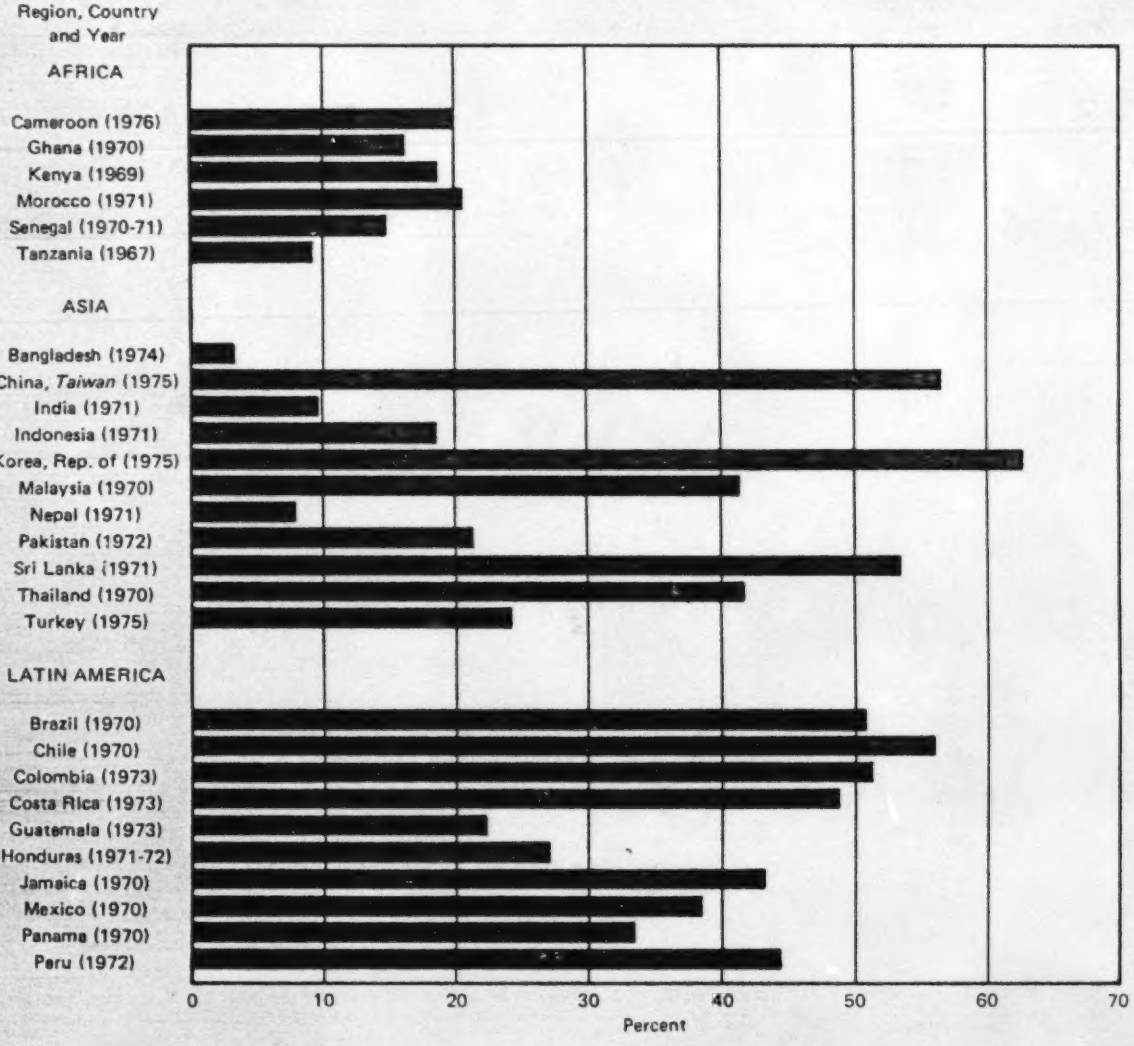
LATIN AMERICA
Brazil (1970)
Chile (1970)
Colombia (1973)
Costa Rica (1973)
Guatemala (1973)
Honduras (1971-72)
Jamaica (1970)
Mexico (1970)
Panama (1970)
Peru (1972)

FIGURE 5B.
Age By Which 50 Percent of Women Have Ever Been Married



Typically, low proportions of young women are single in developing countries although considerable variation exists. In the 20 to 24 year age range, less than 10 percent of the women are single in Tanzania, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, whereas more than 50 percent of the women are single in South Korea, Taiwan, Chile, Sri Lanka, Colombia, and Brazil. In general, the proportion of 20- to- 24- year- old women who are single is higher in Latin American countries, lower in African countries, with Asian countries presenting a mixed picture.

FIGURE 6.
Percent Single Among Women
20 to 24 Years Old

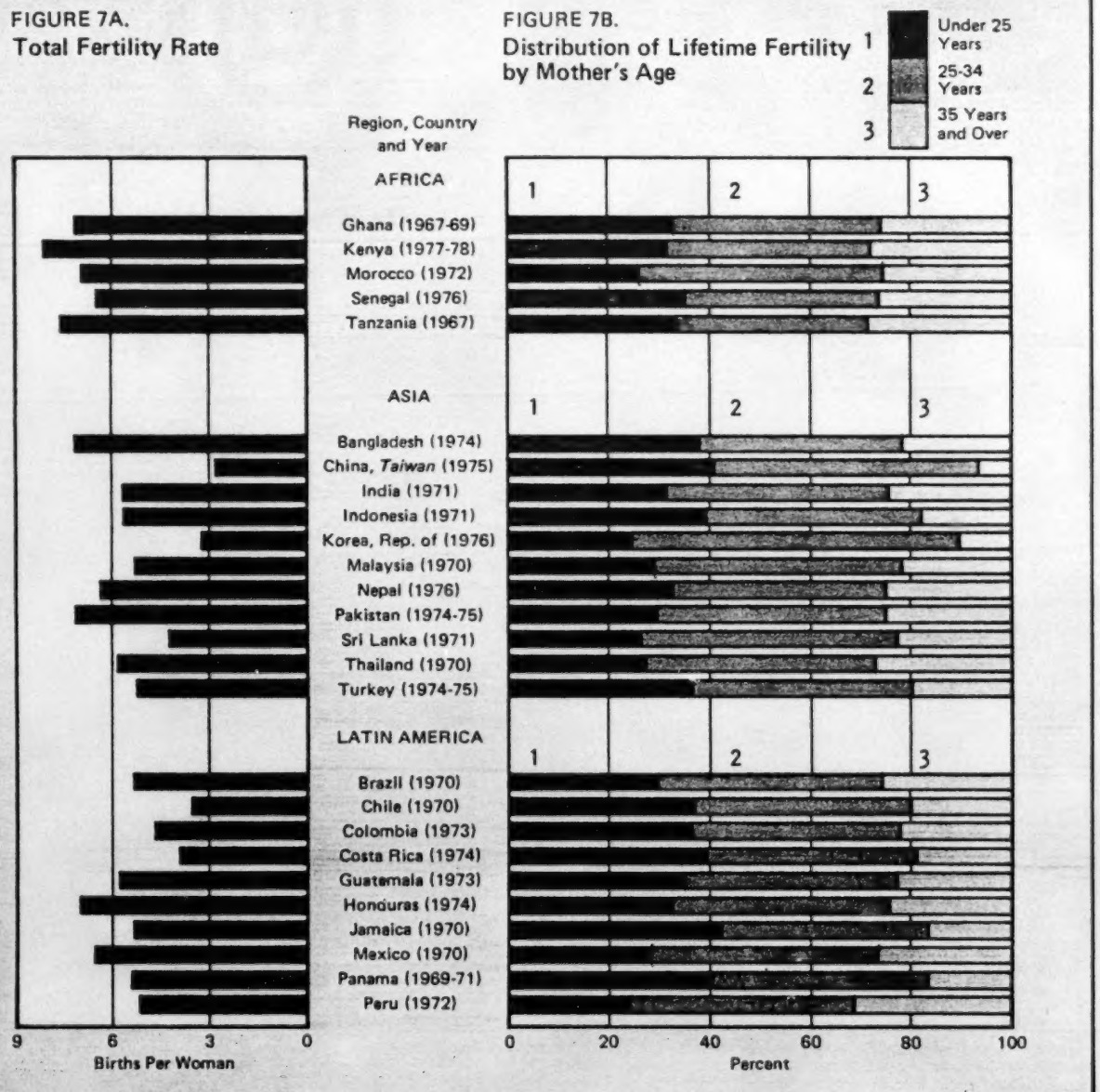


Source: Table 6

Fertility is the major determinant of population growth, in comparison to mortality and migration, in most countries of the world. Total fertility rates are generally higher in African than in Asian and Latin American countries, except for Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Honduras. In conjunction with this pattern, the percent of lifetime fertility contributed by women when they are past their 35th birthday is greater in Africa than in Asia or Latin America.

FIGURE 7A.
Total Fertility Rate

FIGURE 7B.
Distribution of Lifetime Fertility by Mother's Age

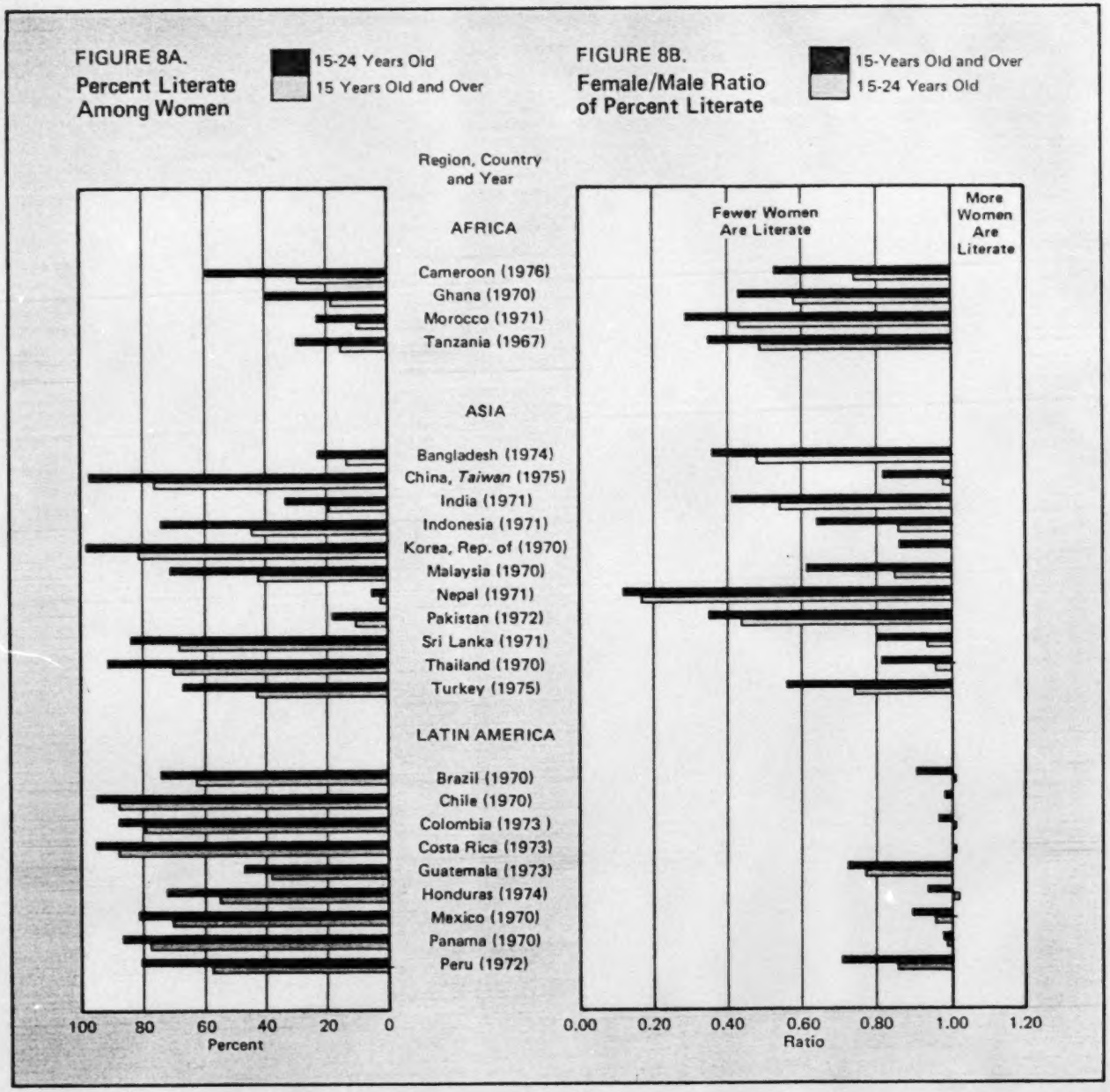


Source: Table 7

In the Latin American countries (with the exception of Guatemala) a majority of women are literate, whereas in the African countries, less than one-third of the women are literate. The situation in Asian countries is highly varied, with the range of literacy for women ranging from 3 to 81 percent. The finding that women 15 to 24 years of age in all the countries have a higher literacy rate than do all women (15 years and over), indicates that their educational situation has improved in recent decades.

In almost all countries, fewer women than men are literate. However, in Latin America the "gap" is generally a small one. In some countries of Asia as well, the "gap" between the sexes is disappearing rapidly.

Source: Table 8



School enrollment ratios for women 5 to 19 years vary considerably among the developing countries in each of the three regions, with Latin American women generally having higher enrollment ratios than women in the other two regions. Women in all three regions generally have lower enrollment ratios than do men, with the size of the "gap" being quite varied among the countries shown. Colombia and Jamaica exhibit enrollment ratios for women that are equal to or higher than the ratio for men.

Source: Table 9

FIGURE 9A.
Percent of Females, 5-19 Years Old, Enrolled in School

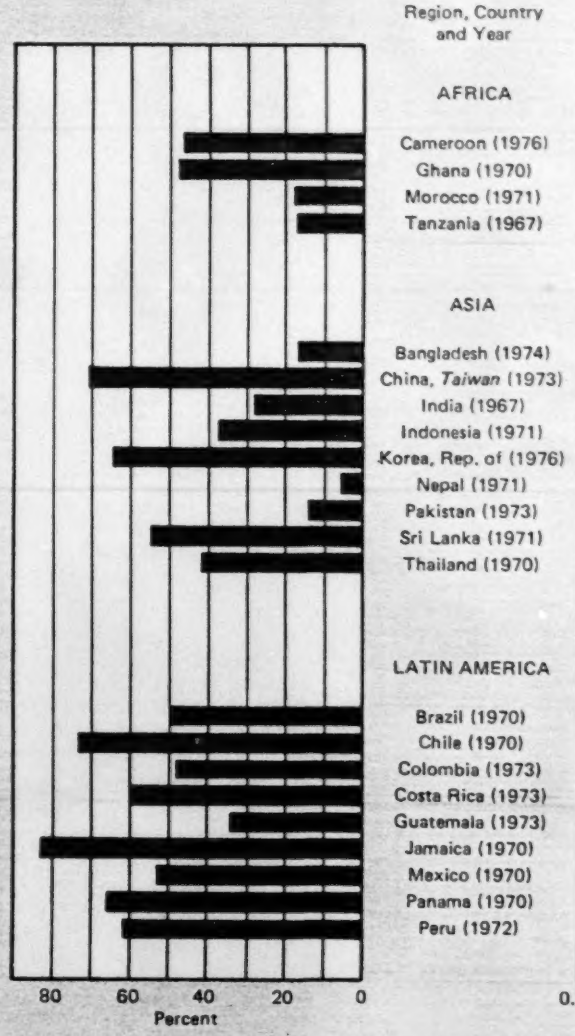
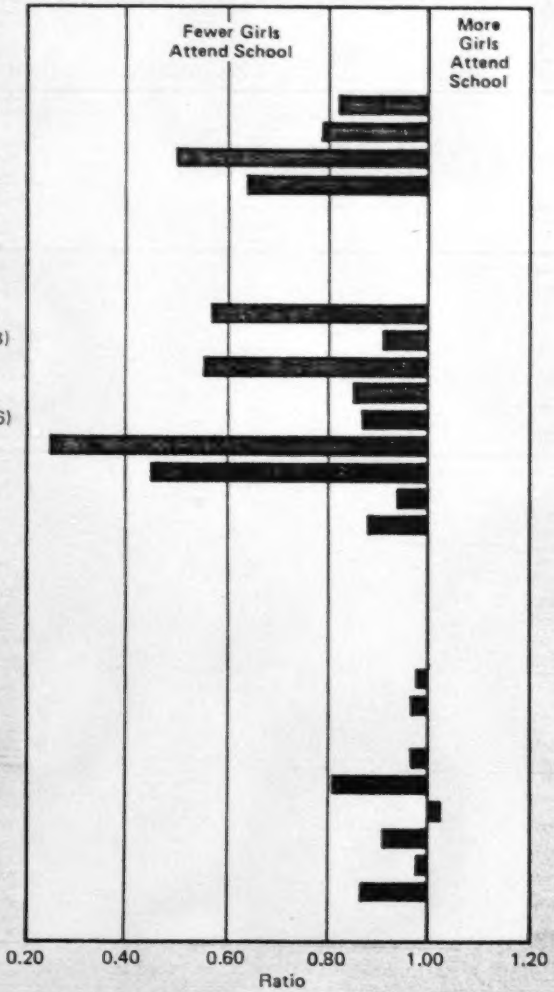


FIGURE 9B.
Female/Male Ratio of Percent Enrolled

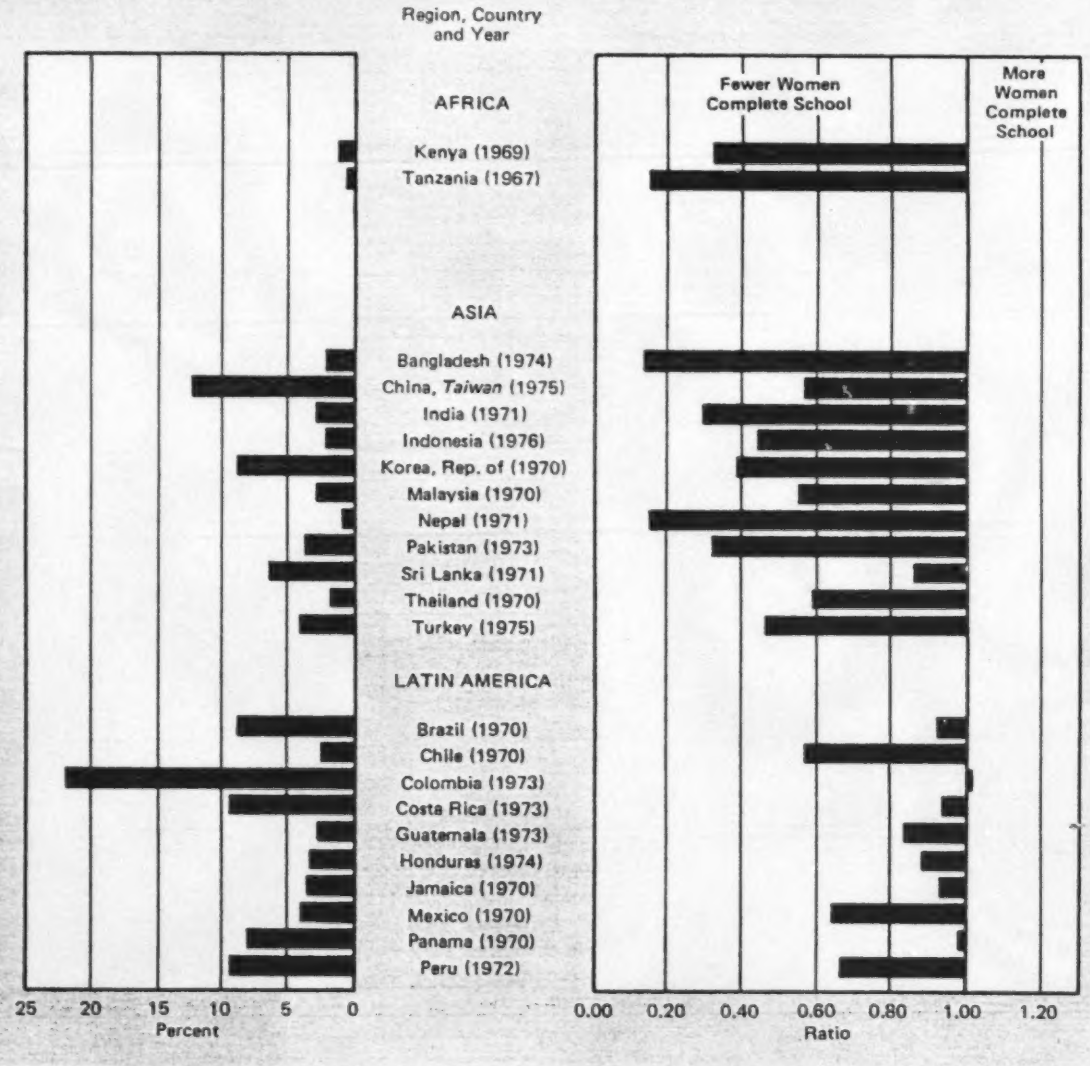


Few women in developing countries have completed secondary school. Except in some Latin American countries and Sri Lanka, the proportion of women who have completed secondary school is considerably lower than the proportion of men.

Source: Table 10

FIGURE 10A.
Percent of Women 15 Years Old and Over Who Have Completed Secondary School

FIGURE 10B.
Female/Male Ratio of Percent Completing Secondary School

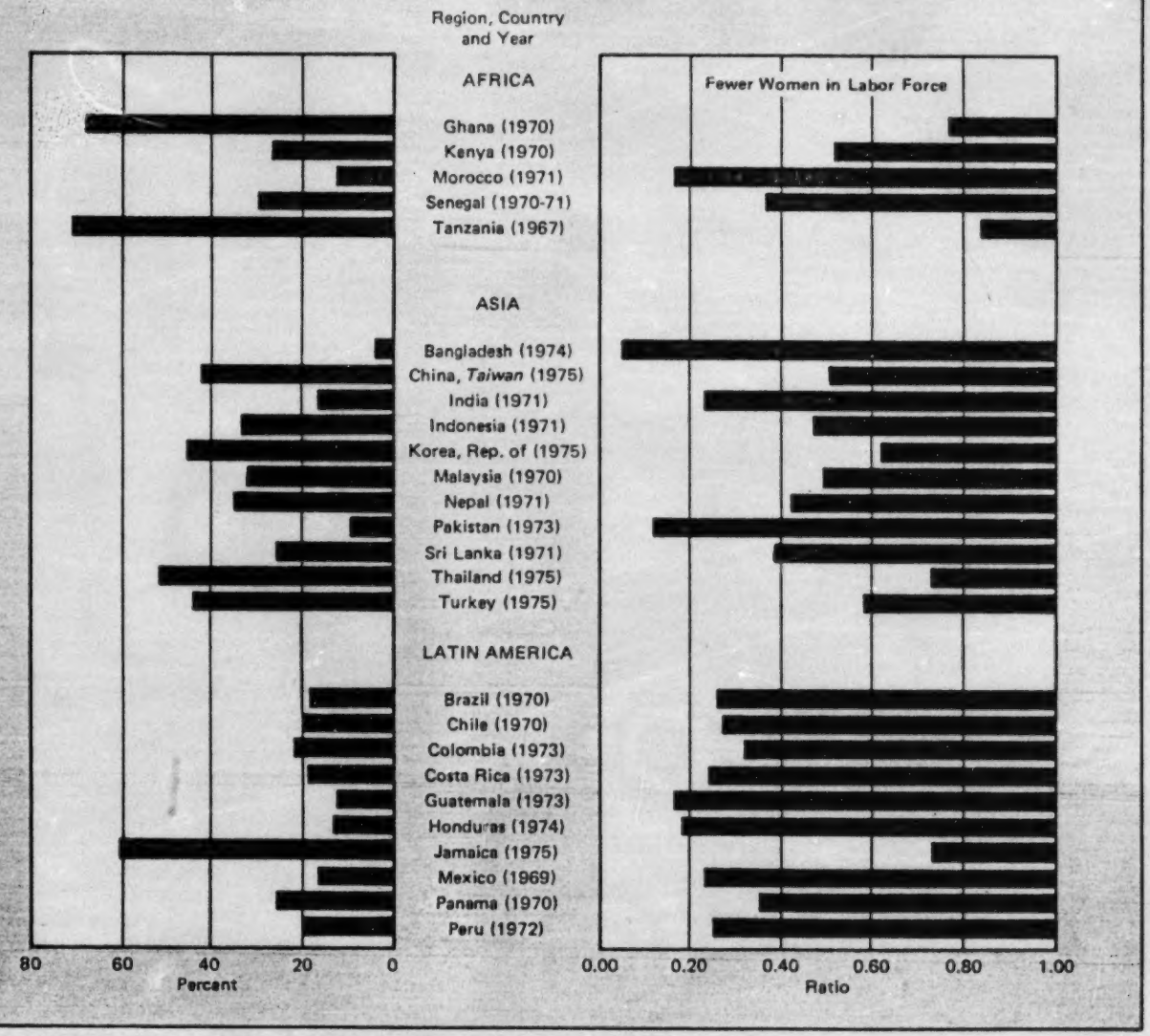


The labor force participation rate reported for women varies considerably in Africa and Asia, with rates for Latin American countries being generally low. To some extent, the low reported rates for Latin America (as well as some other countries) are due to census and survey practices which exclude most women engaged in agricultural activities from being counted among the economically active population. In all countries shown, the activity rates for women are considerably lower than for men, although the relative participation of women in the labor force varies considerably among these developing countries.

Source: Table 11

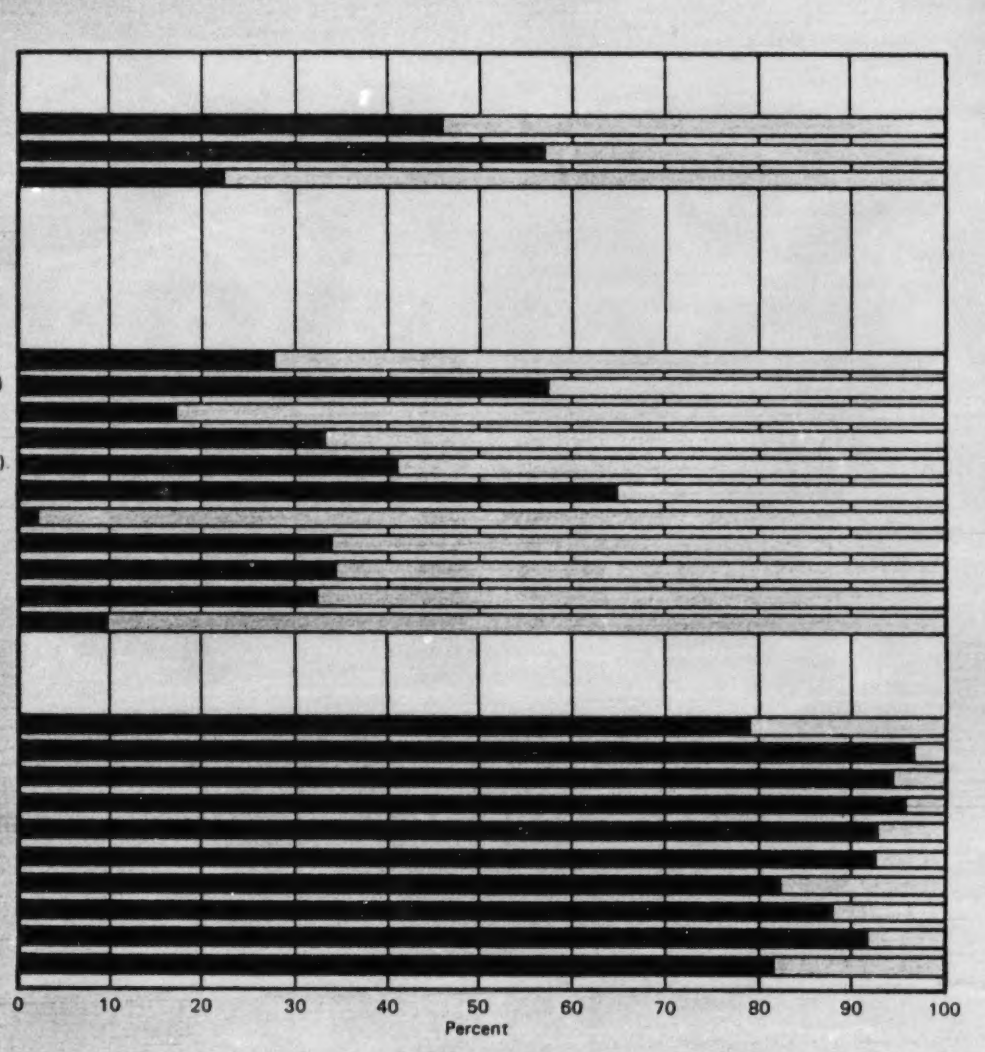
FIGURE 11A.
Labor Force Participation Rate of Women 10 Years Old and Over

FIGURE 11B.
Female/Male Ratio of Labor Force Participation



While an overwhelming majority of women work in nonagricultural activities in Latin American countries, this is true for few African and Asian countries. Many of these Latin American women are personal service workers.

FIGURE 12.
Distribution of Women In Labor Force
by Agricultural and Nonagricultrual Sector



Source: Table 12

The percent of women in professional, technical and related occupations is low in most Asian and African countries and uniformly higher in Latin America. A significantly higher proportion of women than men are found in these higher level occupations in the Latin American countries. To some extent, however, the favorable position of women in relation to men in a number of these countries is due to census and survey procedures which exclude women in agricultural occupations.

Source: Table 13

FIGURE 13A.
Percent of Women In The Labor Force In Professional Occupations

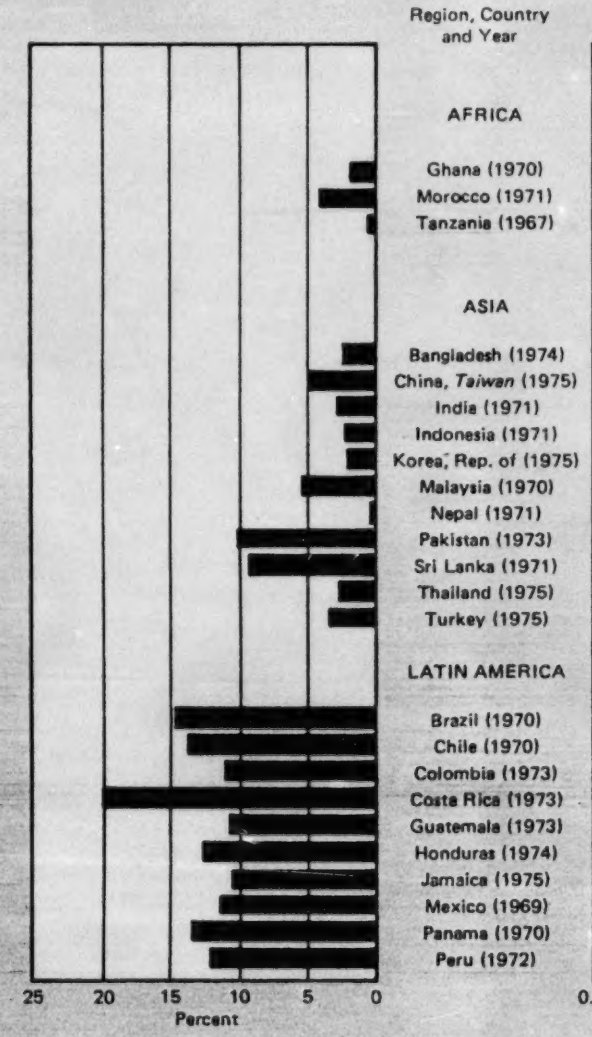


FIGURE 13B.
Female/Male Ratio of Percent Professional

Table 1. Age Distribution and Median Age of Women

Region and country	Year	Percent distribution				Median age (years)
		Total	Under 15 years	15-49 years	50 years and over	
AFRICA						
Cameroon	1976	100.0	41.7	47.0	11.4	19.3
Ghana	1976	100.0	47.0	43.5	9.4	16.5
Kenya	1979	100.0	48.6	42.4	9.0	15.6
Morocco	1979	100.0	43.2	46.6	10.2	18.0
Senegal	1970-71	100.0	39.9	49.2	10.9	19.8
Tanzania	1967	100.0	42.5	46.0	11.5	19.1
ASIA						
Bangladesh	1974	100.0	48.7	41.2	10.0	15.8
China, *Taiwan*	1976	100.0	36.2	51.8	12.0	20.7
India	1978	100.0	39.5	48.5	11.9	20.0
Indonesia	1978	100.0	39.9	50.2	9.9	19.5
Korea, Republic of	1976	100.0	37.3	50.0	12.7	20.4
Malaysia	1979	100.0	39.9	49.2	10.9	19.3
Nepal	1979	100.0	42.2	46.9	10.9	19.0
Pakistan	1979	100.0	43.5	44.8	11.6	18.2
Sri Lanka	1976	100.0	36.7	50.9	12.4	21.1
Thailand	1976	100.0	42.0	47.2	10.8	18.6
Turkey	1979	100.0	38.9	48.1	13.0	20.1
LATIN AMERICA						
Brazil	1979	100.0	38.7	49.0	12.3	20.2
Chile	1976	100.0	34.0	50.3	15.8	22.9
Colombia	1979	100.0	40.2	49.2	10.5	19.1
Costa Rica	1976	100.0	40.6	48.2	11.2	18.9
Guatemala	1976	100.0	43.5	46.2	10.3	18.0
Honduras	1976	100.0	47.3	43.9	8.8	16.2
Jamaica	1976	100.0	42.4	42.2	15.5	18.3
Mexico	1979	100.0	44.4	45.6	10.0	17.5
Panama	1976	100.0	42.2	45.7	12.1	18.6
Peru	1972	100.0	43.4	45.2	11.4	18.1

Table 2. Percent of Women Residing in Urban Areas, and Sex Ratio of Urban Population 15 to 49 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Percent of all women residing in urban areas	Sex ratio of urban population 15-49 years (number of men per 100 women)
AFRICA			
Cameroon	1976	26.5	111.6
Ghana	1970	28.7	107.1
Kenya	1969	8.3	166.1
Morocco	1971	35.8	91.3
Senegal	1970-71	44.2	86.9
Tanzania	1967	4.9	127.3
ASIA			
Bangladesh	1974	7.9	153.0
China, *Taiwan* [1]	1977	64.7	105.6
India	1971	19.1	124.1
Indonesia	1971	17.1	97.9
Korea, Republic of	1975	48.7	98.6
Malaysia	1970	38.9	99.5
Nepal	1971	3.7	127.1
Pakistan [2]	1972	26.0	123.3
Sri Lanka	1971	21.7	120.1
Thailand	1970	13.3	97.3
Turkey	1970	33.7	124.3
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil	1970	57.4	90.9
Chile	1970	77.1	87.8
Colombia [3]	1973	65.7	79.2
Costa Rica	1973	42.8	85.5
Guatemala	1973	37.8	88.4
Honduras	1974	32.7	84.2
Mexico	1970	59.7	92.2
Panama	1970	49.8	89.7
Peru	1972	59.7	100.2

[1] Excludes Fukien.

[2] Excludes population of the Federally Administered Tribal Area (2,491,230), Kohistan Area of Hazara District (160,647), and the Tribal Area adjoining Hazara District (195,580) for which data were not available by age group.

[3] Cabecera rather than urban.

Table 3. Life Expectancy at Birth for Women and Men, and Female/Male Ratio of Life Expectancy at Birth

Region and country	Year	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Female/male ratio of life expectancy at birth (male life expectancy equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Cameroon	1976	45.6	43.0	1.06
Ghana	1970	50.2	46.9	1.07
Kenya	1977	55.8	51.2	1.09
Morocco	1972	51.5	50.5	1.02
Senegal	1970-75	41.6	38.5	1.08
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1969-74	46.6	45.7	1.02
China, *Taiwan*	1975	72.8	67.4	1.08
India	1969	46.7	48.1	.97
Indonesia	1961-71	40.0	37.4	1.07
Korea, Republic of	1970	67.5	61.4	1.10
Malaysia	1970	65.9	61.6	1.07
Nepal	1974-76	41.8	44.5	.94
Pakistan	1962-65	46.7	49.2	.95
Sri Lanka	1970-72	65.8	62.7	1.05
Thailand	1970	59.5	56.7	1.05
Turkey	1974-75	58.3	55.0	1.06
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1974-75	63.0	58.3	1.08
Chile	1969-70	64.7	58.3	1.11
Colombia	1973	60.8	57.4	1.06
Costa Rica	1973	70.2	66.2	1.06
Guatemala	1973	53.9	51.8	1.04
Honduras	1974	57.0	52.3	1.09
Jamaica	1970	69.1	65.2	1.06
Mexico	1970	62.3	58.2	1.07
Panama	1970	66.3	63.8	1.04
Peru	1970-75	57.0	53.3	1.07

Table 4. Proportion of Female and Male Infants Not Surviving to Fifth Birthday and Female/Male Ratio of Proportion Not Surviving

Region and country	Year	Proportion of infants not surviving to fifth birthday		Female/male ratio (male proportion not surviving equals 1.00)
		Female	Male	
AFRICA				
Cameroon	1976	.22	.24	.93
Ghana	1970	.18	.20	.90
Kenya	1977	.13	.15	.86
Morocco	1972	.20	.22	.93
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1969-74	.22	.23	.93
China, *Taiwan*	1975	.03	.03	.75
India	1969	.24	.21	1.11
Indonesia	1961-71	.24	.26	.91
Korea, Republic of	1970	.05	.07	.73
Malaysia	1970	.05	.06	.83
Nepal	1974-76	.25	.24	1.03
Pakistan	1962-65	.26	.22	1.17
Sri Lanka	1970-72	.08	.08	.94
Thailand	1970	.12	.13	.94
Turkey	1974-75	.16	.18	.91
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1974-75	.11	.12	.91
Chile	1969-70	.09	.10	.86
Colombia	1973	.11	.12	.92
Costa Rica	1973	.06	.07	.83
Guatemala	1973	.16	.17	.95
Honduras	1974	.14	.16	.89
Jamaica	1970	.05	.06	.86
Mexico	1970	.11	.12	.91
Panama	1970	.08	.09	.86
Peru	1970-75	.15	.18	.83

Table 5. Minimum Legal Age at Marriage for Women and Age by Which 50 Percent of Women Have Ever Been Married

Region and country	Year	Minimum legal age at marriage for women	Age by which 50 percent of women have ever been married
AFRICA			
Cameroon	1976	15	18
Ghana	1970	13	19
Kenya	1969	16	19
Morocco	1971	15	19
Senegal	1970-71	16	18
Tanzania	1967	15	17
ASIA			
Bangladesh	1974	15	15
China, *Taiwan*	1975	18	23
India	1971	15	17
Indonesia	1971	[1]16	19
Korea, Republic of	1975	16	24
Malaysia	1970	[2]18	21
Nepal	1971	14	16
Pakistan	1972	16	19
Sri Lanka	1971	12	23
Thailand	1975	15	22
Turkey	1975	15	20
LATIN AMERICA			
Brazil	1970	16	22
Chile	1970	12	24
Colombia	1973	18	23
Costa Rica	1973	15	22
Guatemala	1973	14	19
Honduras	1971-72	12	20
Jamaica	1970	16	21
Mexico	1970	18	21
Panama	1970	14	20
Peru	1972	14	21

[1]1976.
[2]1975.

Table 6. Marital Status of Women 15 to 49 Years Old, and Percent Single Among Women 20 to 24 Years Old and 45 to 49 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Marital status of women 15-49 years (percent)				Percent single among women	
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed, divorced and separated	20-24 years	45-49 years
AFRICA							
Cameroon	1976	100.0	18.5	73.2	8.3	19.8	4.3
Ghana	1970	100.0	17.4	72.0	10.6	16.0	0.5
Kenya	1969	100.0	21.0	71.6	7.4	18.6	[1]2.8
Morocco	1971	100.0	[2]32.6	[2]52.7	[2]14.7	20.4	2.7
Senegal	1970-71	100.0	15.5	79.6	4.9	14.6	0.3
Tanzania	1967	100.0	12.4	79.9	7.6	9.1	1.3
ASIA							
Bangladesh	1974	100.0	5.7	86.3	8.0	3.2	0.3
China, *Taiwan*	1975	100.0	38.1	59.8	2.1	56.5	2.6
India	1971	100.0	[3]26.8	[3]68.3	[3]5.0	9.5	0.5
Indonesia	1971	100.0	17.0	70.8	12.2	18.5	1.0
Korea, Republic of	1975	100.0	35.5	59.9	4.7	62.6	0.2
Malaysia	1970	100.0	31.6	63.3	5.1	41.3	1.6
Nepal	1971	100.0	9.5	85.7	4.9	7.9	0.8
Pakistan	1972	100.0	18.6	[4]78.2	[4]3.2	21.3	1.5
Sri Lanka	1971	100.0	37.6	59.0	3.3	53.2	4.1
Thailand	1970	100.0	34.6	60.3	5.1	41.5	3.3
Turkey	1975	100.0	24.4	72.6	2.9	24.1	1.7
LATIN AMERICA							
Brazil	1970	100.0	39.1	55.5	5.4	50.8	8.8
Chile	1970	100.0	41.5	53.8	4.8	56.0	12.8
Colombia	1973	100.0	43.2	52.0	4.8	51.2	14.9
Costa Rica	1973	100.0	41.8	54.6	3.6	48.7	14.6
Guatemala	1973	100.0	23.8	72.5	3.8	22.2	6.4
Honduras	1971-72	100.0	25.7	59.2	15.1	27.1	4.1
Jamaica	1970	100.0	31.4	60.3	8.3	43.1	12.3
Mexico	1970	100.0	32.5	62.3	5.2	38.5	7.0
Panama	1970	100.0	29.0	60.1	10.9	33.4	6.9
Peru	1972	100.0	35.6	60.2	4.2	44.5	10.2

[1]40-49 years.
[2]10 years and over.
[3]10-49 years.
[4]Separated women included in married category.

Table 7. Total Fertility Rate and Distribution of Lifetime Fertility by Mother's Age

Region and country	Year	Total fertility rate (births per woman)	Percent of lifetime fertility contributed by women		
			Under 25 years	25-34 years	35 years and over
AFRICA					
Ghana	1967-69	7.14	33.0	41.3	25.7
Kenya	1977-78	8.06	32.2	40.3	27.5
Morocco	1972	6.88	26.3	48.6	25.1
Senegal	1976	6.44	35.3	38.8	25.8
Tanzania	1973	6.30	37.3	40.0	22.8
ASIA					
Bangladesh	1973-76	6.34-7.08	34.8	41.6	23.7
China, *Taiwan*	1977	2.76	42.7	51.8	5.5
India	1971	5.67	31.7	44.1	24.2
Indonesia	1975	4.86	36.7	43.4	19.9
Korea, Republic of	1976	3.21	24.5	65.0	10.6
Malaysia	1976	4.55	29.1	50.6	20.4
Nepal	1976	6.37	32.6	43.1	24.3
Pakistan	1974-75	7.02	29.5	46.2	24.3
Sri Lanka	1974	3.73	26.4	47.5	26.1
Thailand	1975	4.50 4.90	32.6	43.8	23.6
Turkey	1974-75	5.21	36.7	43.9	19.4
LATIN AMERICA					
Brazil	1976-77	4.29-4.55	29.3	47.1	23.6
Chile	1975	3.00	41.2	42.0	16.8
Colombia	1978	4.00	30.1	45.2	24.6
Costa Rica	1977	3.81	42.0	41.5	16.5
Guatemala	1973	5.80	36.5	39.8	23.7
Honduras	1974	7.02	32.3	43.2	24.5
Jamaica	1975	3.66	48.8	34.3	16.9
Mexico	1977-78	5.18	32.3	46.5	21.3
Panama	1974-76	4.57	39.4	41.4	19.2
Peru	1975	5.61	32.1	44.8	23.1

Note: See appendix table 1 (p. 22) for earlier data on fertility for some countries for years corresponding more closely to the reference year of the socioeconomic data presented in other tables.

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Table 8. Percent Literate Among Women and Men and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Literate

Region and country	Year	Percent literate				Female/male ratio of percent literate (male percent equals 1.00)	
		15 years and over		15-24 years			
		Women	Men	Women	Men	15 years and over	15-24 years
AFRICA							
Cameroon	1976	29.1	54.9	59.1	79.9	.53	.74
Ghana	1970	18.4	42.8	39.6	68.3	.43	.58
Morocco	1971	9.7	33.4	22.6	52.6	.29	.43
Tanzania	1967	14.9	42.6	29.4	60.0	.35	.49
ASIA							
Bangladesh	1974	13.2	36.7	22.3	46.5	.36	.48
China, *Taiwan*	1975	75.6	92.2	97.4	99.4	.82	.98
India	1971	19.4	47.3	33.3	61.7	.41	.54
Indonesia	1971	44.6	69.7	74.2	86.3	.64	.86
Korea, Republic of	1970	81.0	94.2	98.8	98.8	.86	1.00
Malaysia	1970	42.2	69.2	71.3	83.9	.61	.85
Nepal	1971	2.6	21.7	5.6	32.9	.12	.17
Pakistan	1972	10.6	30.3	18.1	41.1	.35	.44
Sri Lanka	1971	68.5	85.6	84.1	89.5	.80	.94
Thailand	1970	70.5	87.0	92.0	95.8	.81	.96
Turkey	1975	43.1	77.0	67.6	91.4	.56	.74
LATIN AMERICA							
Brazil	1970	63.1	69.3	74.9	74.2	.91	1.01
Chile	1970	88.2	90.0	95.5	95.5	.98	1.00
Colombia	1973	79.8	82.3	[1]88.3	[1]87.4	.97	[1]1.01
Costa Rica	1973	88.2	88.2	95.4	94.5	1.00	1.01
Guatemala	1973	38.5	53.5	47.6	61.8	.72	.77
Honduras	1974	55.1	58.6	72.3	70.2	.94	1.03
Mexico	1970	70.4	78.2	81.9	85.3	.90	.96
Panama	1970	77.7	79.3	86.9	87.8	.98	.99
Peru	1972	57.3	80.7	80.3	93.4	.71	.86

[1]15-29 years.

Table 9. School Enrollment of Women and Men 5 to 19 Years Old and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Enrolled

Region and country	Year	Percent enrolled, 5-19 years		Female/male ratio (male percent enrolled equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Cameroon[1]	1976	46.6	56.8	.82
Ghana[2]	1970	47.4	60.0	.79
Morocco	1971	17.7	35.4	.50
Tanzania	1967	17.2	26.9	.64
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1974	17.0	29.8	.57
China, *Taiwan* [3]	1973	70.3	77.3	.91
India	1967	27.9	50.7	.55
Indonesia	1971	37.1	43.6	.85
Korea, Republic of[3]	1976	64.5	74.1	.87
Nepal[2]	1971	5.8	23.2	.25
Pakistan	1973	14.1	31.3	.45
Sri Lanka	1971	54.5	58.0	.94
Thailand[2]	1970	41.7	47.4	.88
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1970	49.9	50.9	.98
Chile	1970	73.1	75.4	.97
Colombia	1973	48.2	48.2	1.00
Costa Rica	1973	60.2	62.1	.97
Guatemala[3]	1973	34.0	42.0	.81
Jamaica[4]	1970	82.9	80.5	1.03
Mexico[2]	1970	52.8	58.0	.91
Panama[3]	1970	65.2	66.5	.98
Peru	1972	61.1	70.2	.87

[1]4 - 19 years.
[2]6 - 19 years.
[3]7 - 19 years.
[4]5 - 18 years.

Table 10. Percent of Women and Men 15 Years Old and Over Who Have Completed Secondary School and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Completing School

Region and country	Year	Percent completing secondary school, 15 years and over		Female/male ratio (male percent equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Kenya	1969	1.2	3.8	.32
Tanzania[1]	1967	0.4	2.7	.15
ASIA				
Bangladesh[1]	1974	2.2	16.9	.13
China, *Taiwan*	1975	12.5	21.9	.57
India	1971	3.0	10.3	.29
Indonesia	1976	2.4	5.5	.44
Korea, Republic of	1970	8.9	23.4	.38
Malaysia	1970	3.0	5.5	.55
Nepal[2]	1971	0.8	5.7	.14
Pakistan	1973	3.9	12.6	.31
Sri Lanka	1971	6.6	7.7	.86
Thailand	1970	2.0	3.4	.59
Turkey	1975	4.2	9.1	.46
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1970	9.1	9.9	.92
Chile	1970	2.8	4.9	.57
Colombia	1973	22.1	21.9	1.01
Costa Rica	1973	9.7	10.3	.94
Guatemala	1973	3.0	3.6	.83
Honduras[3]	1974	3.7	4.2	.88
Jamaica	1970	3.8	4.1	.93
Mexico	1970	4.1	6.4	.64
Panama	1970	8.6	8.7	.99
Peru[1]	1972	9.8	14.8	.66

[1]20 years and over.
[2]Data refer to educational attainment.
[3]10 years and over.

Table 11. Labor Force Participation Rate of Women and Men 10 Years Old and Over and Female/Male Ratio of Participation Rate

Region and country	Year	Labor force participation rate[1] (percent)		Female/male ratio (male rate equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Ghana[2]	1970	63.6	83.7	.76
Kenya	1970	27.1	53.1	.51
Morocco[2]	1971	12.6	78.8	.16
Senegal[2]	1970-71	29.8	82.8	.36
Tanzania[2]	1967	71.1	85.7	.83
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1974	4.0	80.0	.05
China, *Taiwan*[2]	1975	42.1	84.2	.50
India	1971	16.9	73.5	.23
Indonesia	1971	33.6	71.5	.47
Korea, Republic of[3]	1975	45.7	73.7	.62
Malaysia	1970	32.2	65.7	.49
Nepal	1971	35.1	83.6	.42
Pakistan	1973	9.1	75.8	.12
Sri Lanka	1971	26.0	68.4	.38
Thailand[4]	1975	51.8	71.0	.73
Turkey[3]	1975	44.0	75.9	.58
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1970	18.5	71.2	.26
Chile[3]	1970	19.7	73.0	.27
Colombia	1973	22.2	69.4	.32
Costa Rica[3]	1973	18.6	77.5	.24
Guatemala	1973	12.4	77.5	.16
Honduras	1974	13.4	74.4	.18
Jamaica[3]	1975	60.4	82.7	.73
Mexico[3]	1969	16.4	71.3	.23
Panama	1970	25.8	73.7	.35
Peru[2]	1972	20.0	80.0	.25

[1]Number in labor force as percent of total population 10 years old and over.
[2]15 years and over.
[3]14 years and over.
[4]11 years and over.
[5]12 years and over.

Table 12. Distribution of Women in the Labor Force by Agricultural and Nonagricultural Sector

Region and country	Year	Percent distribution		
		Total	Agricultural sector	Non-agricultural sector
AFRICA				
Ghana	1970	100.0	54.4	45.6
Morocco	1971	100.0	43.3	56.7
Tanzania	1967	100.0	78.0	22.0
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1974	100.0	72.6	27.4
China, *Taiwan*	1975	100.0	42.9	57.1
India	1971	100.0	83.1	16.9
Indonesia	1971	100.0	67.0	33.0
Korea, Republic of	1975	100.0	59.0	41.0
Malaysia	1970	100.0	35.2	64.8
Nepal	1971	100.0	98.2	1.8
Pakistan	1973	100.0	66.3	33.7
Sri Lanka	1971	100.0	65.7	34.3
Thailand	1975	100.0	67.8	32.2
Turkey	1975	100.0	90.1	9.9
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1970	100.0	20.8	79.2
Chile	1970	100.0	3.3	96.7
Colombia	1973	100.0	5.5	94.5
Costa Rica	1973	100.0	4.2	95.8
Guatemala	1973	100.0	7.2	92.8
Honduras	1974	100.0	7.4	92.6
Jamaica	1975	100.0	17.8	82.2
Mexico	1969	100.0	12.0	88.0
Panama	1970	100.0	8.1	91.9
Peru	1972	100.0	18.7	81.3

Table 13. Percent of Male and Female Labor Force in Professional Occupations and Female/Male Ratio of Percent Professional

(Professional occupations include technical and related occupations)

Region and country	Year	Percent of labor force in professional occupations		Female/male ratio (male percent equals 1.00)
		Women	Men	
AFRICA				
Ghana	1970	2.0	5.3	.38
Morocco	1971	4.3	4.2	1.02
Tanzania	1967	0.6	1.7	.36
ASIA				
Bangladesh	1974	2.6	1.8	1.43
China, *Taiwan*	1975	4.8	4.6	1.04
India	1971	2.9	2.8	1.04
Indonesia	1971	2.3	2.3	1.00
Korea, Republic of	1975	2.1	4.1	.51
Malaysia	1970	5.3	4.6	1.15
Nepal	1971	0.1	0.7	.14
Pakistan	1973	10.1	4.9	2.06
Sri Lanka	1971	9.3	3.8	2.45
Thailand	1975	2.8	2.3	1.22
Turkey	1975	3.5	5.3	.66
LATIN AMERICA				
Brazil	1970	14.5	2.6	5.58
Chile	1970	13.7	4.3	3.19
Colombia	1973	11.0	4.5	2.44
Costa Rica	1973	20.0	5.6	3.57
Guatemala	1973	10.7	2.6	4.12
Honduras	1974	12.4	2.6	4.77
Jamaica	1975	10.4	6.4	1.62
Mexico	1969	11.1	4.8	2.31
Panama	1970	13.2	3.6	3.67
Peru	1972	12.0	6.3	1.91

Definitions & Source of Data

Definitions of the general concepts underlying the data presented in the figures and tables are given below. The word "general" is used advisedly for two reasons. First, it may be that inconsistencies exist between the verbal or written definition of a concept and the operational procedures used in national censuses and surveys to collect the data. Second, nuances in the verbal or written definition of a concept are known to exist from country to country. Taking these two cautions into account, the following definitions are offered as descriptions of the essential attributes of the concepts. The definitions are organized by figure and table number.

Figure 1 and table 1

Age. The age classification is based on the person's age at last birthday.

Median age. The age which divides the distribution of women, when ranked by age from youngest to oldest, exactly in half. Half of the women are younger than the median age and half are older.

Figure 2 and table 2

Urban areas. Towns, cities, and other localities are classified as urban areas in population censuses and surveys when they meet criteria such as population size, population density, type of local government, proportion of labor force in nonagricultural activities, and/or presence of such urban-like characteristics as street lighting and sewers. Although countries differ considerably in their definition of "urban," the differences affect primarily the classification of localities of relatively small size, and affect a small proportion of total population.

Sex ratio. The number of males per 100 females in a population.

Figure 3 and table 3

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by persons born in a certain year if mortality rates for each age group in the specified year remain constant in the future.

Figure 4 and table 4

Proportion of infants not surviving to fifth birthday. The proportion expected to die before their fifth birthday if mortality rates by age from birth to age 5 observed in the specified year remain constant in the future.

Figure 5 and table 5

Age by which 50 percent of women have ever been married. The age by which one half of the women have been married or, conversely, the age by which the proportion single has been reduced to 50 percent. This measure has been calculated by fitting a Makeham curve to data on the proportion single among women by 5-year age groups from the latest census or survey available.

Figure 6 and table 6

Marital status. The civil status of each individual at the time of the census or survey, in relation to the marriage laws and customs of a given country. It is usually defined in terms of the following categories:

Single (or never married)
Married (including consensual unions)
Widowed
Divorced
Separated (married but legally separated)

Figure 7 and table 7

Total fertility rate (TFR). The average number of children that would be born per woman, if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to the set of age-specific fertility rates for a specified year. An age-specific fertility rate is the number of births during 1 year to women in a given 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group based on midyear population.

Distribution of lifetime fertility by mother's age. The percent shown for each age group represents the proportion of an average woman's total fertility which occurs while she is in that age group. Each percent expresses the relative contribution of the age group to total fertility.

Figure 8 and table 8

Literate. A literate person is one who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his everyday life. The language in which a person can read and write is not a factor in determining literacy.

Figure 9 and table 9

School enrollment. Enrollment at any regular and recognized public or private educational institution for systematic instruction at any educational level during a specified recent time period. Enrollment for instruction in particular skills, which is not part of the recognized educational structure of the country (e.g., in-service training courses in factories) is not considered school enrollment.

Figure 10 and table 10

Secondary school completion. Completion of the highest grade (year of school) at the second level of education which usually begins between ages 10 and 15 years and usually lasts 3 or 4 years. The second level is based upon at least 4 years of previous instruction at the first level, and provides general and/or specialized education.

Figure 11 and table 11

Labor force. Comprises all persons who furnish the labor for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time period. It includes employed and unemployed persons in the civilian labor force and those in the armed forces. Employed persons are those who either worked during the specified time period or had worked at a job from which they were temporarily absent. Unemployed persons are those who did not work but were seeking work for pay or profit during a specified time period.

Figure 12 and table 12

Agricultural sector. As used here, sector refers to the industry (or branch of economic activity) of the establishment in which a member of the labor force worked during a specified time period, or last worked if unemployed. The agricultural sector includes establishments whose activity is farming, hunting, forestry, or fishing.

Nonagricultural sector. Includes establishments whose activity is other than farming, hunting, forestry, or fishing. Examples include mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, communications, commerce, and personal, business, and Government services.

Figure 13 and table 13

Professional (including technical and related) occupations. Occupation refers to the kind of work done during a specified time period by the person employed (or performed on the last job by the unemployed) irrespective of the kind of establishment in which the person is employed. Persons in professional, technical and related occupations perform tasks which usually require training in a specific scientific or other professional field, at a university, technical institute, or similar establishment, or which require creative ability in literature or art, or talent in entertaining. Examples of occupations classified as professional include engineers, chemists, physicists, biologists, agronomists, physicians, nurses, teachers, clergy, lawyers, artists, writers, actors, librarians, economists, social workers, scientists, statisticians, and musicians, among others.

SOURCE OF DATA

All data in this publication were obtained from the data base maintained at the International Demographic Data Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. Portions of this data base are published in the series Country Demographic Profiles and other publications such as *World Population 1977—Recent Demographic Estimates for Countries and Regions of the World*, and *A Compilation of Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Developing Countries.* Reports thus far published in the Country Demographic Profiles series include *Costa Rica, Ghana, Guatemala, Panama, Sri Lanka, Jamaica, Honduras, Kenya, Republic of China (Taiwan), Chile, Mexico, Thailand, India, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Colombia, Nepal, Malaysia,* and *Pakistan.* Forthcoming in the near future are reports for *Brazil, Morocco, Turkey, Bangladesh, Botswana,* and *Liberia,* as well as the *World Population 1979* report.

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